BOROUGH OF DURBAN

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF —

BOROUGH MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

YEAR ENDING
30th JUNE, 1935

JOHN RAMSAY, DURBAN

BOROUGH OF DURBAN.

THIRTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR

YEAR - 1934 - 1935.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor	Mrs E.A. Benson.	Chairman.
"	Mr. J.M. Harris.	Vice-Chairman.
"	Mr. S.K. Elgie.	
"	Mr. G.A. Riches.	
"	Dr. V.L. Shearer.	
"	Mr. J. Rainnie.	
"	Mr. G.F. Westgate.	
The Mayor. (ex-officio).		(Dr. S. Copley)

I N D E X.

JVM.

P.O. BOX 2443,
D U R B A N.

1st August, 1935.

To His Worship the Mayor and
Town Councillors of the Borough of Durban.

Sir, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirty-fourth Annual Report dealing with the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Borough of Durban for the year ended 30th June 1935.

1. VITAL STATISTICS :

(i) Estimated Populations.

Europeans.	Coloureds.	Natives	Asiatics.	Total.
80,550	5,148+	64,610+	72,903	223,211.

(ii) Births : Corrected for outward transfers only.

	Europeans.	Coloureds.	Natives.	Asiatics.	Total.
1933-34	1,297	300	735	3,035	5,367.
1934-35	1,313	326	601	3,094	5,334.

European Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population = 16.30

(iii) Still Births - Notifications :

	Europeans.	Coloureds.	Natives.	Asiatics.	Total.
1933-34.	42	3	1	22	68.
1934-35	36	7	41	61	145.

(iv) Deaths - Corrected for outward transfers only.

	Europeans.	Coloureds.	Natives.	Asiatics.	Total.
1933-34	757	132	1,391	1,502	3,782.
1934-35	791	120	1,245	1,377	3,533.

European Death Rate per 1,000 of Population = 9.82

Infantile/

(v) Infantile Mortality :

	Europeans.	Coloureds.	Natives.	Asiatics.	Total.
1933-34	71	34	526	349	980
1934-35	80	39	413	227	759

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

(i) The following Table sets out the Infectious Diseases notified to this Department during the year.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease (excluding Malaria) notified during the year was 473, as compared with 1,045 in the previous year. A decrease of 40% occurred in enteric incidence, in increase of 11% in Diphtheria and 24% in Pulmonary Tuberculosis, all races. In the case of Europeans, the increase was 8%, Natives 17% and Asiatics 77%. In the old Borough, the figures showed a decreased incidence of Tuberculosis in all races.

The incidence of Zymotic diseases was normally low and characteristically mild.

(See attached page).

2 (i) NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

TABLE:

SUMMARY OF CITY AND IMPORTED CASES - INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	EURO-PEAN.	COL-OURED.	NAT-IVE.	ASIA-TIC.	TOTAL:	EURO-PEAN.	COL-OURED.	NAT-IVE.	ASIA-TIC.	TOTAL:	GRAND TOTAL:
Diphtheria	173	10	20	14	217	16	-	2	2	20	237
Enteric Fever	32	7	40	17	96	2	-	14	1	17	113
Scarlet Fever	90	1	-	-	91	2	-	-	-	2	93
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	89	55	322	206	672	4	1	83	9	97	769
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	25	16	44	-	-	5	-	5	49
Typhus Fever	3	1	2	1	7	1	-	-	-	1	8
Erysipelas	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	1	11
Puerperal Fever	1	3	6	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
Ophthalmia Neon. & Gon.	1	1	2	7	11	-	-	1	-	1	12
E. C. S. Meningitis	2	-	2	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL:	404	79	419	271	1173	25	1	105	13	144	1317
Malaria	74	14	135	41	264	69	7	50	10	136	400

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

(ii) Hospitalization of Infectious Diseases.

781 Patients were treated at the Municipal Isolation Hospital, including

Disease.	Euro.	Cols.	Nats.	Asia.	Total.
Diphtheria.	186	13	17	19	235.
Scarlet Fever.	70	-	-	-	70.
Measles.	182	12	61	4	259.
Chicken Pox.	49	2	54	4	109.

(iii) Ambulance Removals - Infectious Diseases.

Hospital.	Euro.	Cols.	Nats.	Asia.	Total.
Infectious Diseases.	474	28	144	23	669.
Government (General)	41	6	20	7	74.
Other Institutions.	22	-	9	3	34.
TOTALS :	537	34	173	33	777.

(iv) Disinfecting Station & Laundry.

During the year the following work was carried out :

Disinfections.	531	Rooms (private.)
do & Laundering.	13,094	Articles (private).
do do	135,053	do (I.D. Hospital).
Laundering.	41,737	do (Corporation Departments).

(v) Vaccination - Figures kindly supplied by Senior Asst. Health Officer, Durban.

12-Year Old re-vaccinations.

	DURBAN.	P.M.BURG.	REST OF PROVINCE	TOTALS.
Registration of 12-year old European Children.	1,293	456	1,217	2,966.
Successfully Vaccinated.	984	319	923	2,226.
Insusceptible to Vaccination.	122	15	107	244.
Vaccination postponed owing to illness.	51	30	70	151.
Previously had smallpox.	-	-	-	-
Ratio per cent of vaccinations to 12-year old registrations.	76.10	69.98	78.84	75.05

INFANT VACCINATIONS.

	DURBAN.	P.M. BURG.	REST OF PROVINCE.	TOTALS.
Registration of Births entered in Vacc.Register.	2,201	673	1,625	4,499.
Successfully vaccinated.	1,017	380	1,066	2,463.
Insusceptible to vaccination.	84	10	22	116.
Vaccination postponed owing to illness.	351	115	455	921.
Previously had smallpox.	-	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under 2 years registered.	185	37	107	329.
Exempted under Section 10 Act 15 of 1928.	163	33	64	260.
Ratio percentage of vaccinations registered during the year(after allowing for deaths of infants under 2 years)	50.45	59.75	70.22	50.06

PROSECUTIONS.

12-Year Old Children.

	No. prosecuted.	Fined.	Struck Off.	Cautioned & discharged.	Withdrawn	Remanded.	No Trace.	Totals.
Durban.	4	1 (10/-)	2	-	-	-	1	4
Maritzburg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of Province.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	1	2	-	-	-	1	4

INFANTS.

	No. prosecuted.	Fined.	Struck Off.	Cautioned & discharged.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	No Trace.	Totals.
Durban.	24	-	-	8	12	3	1	24
Maritzburg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of Province.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS :	24	-	-	8	12	3	1	24

3. TUBERCULOSIS :

During the year there was an increase in the notifications received.

	EUROPEAN.	COLOURED.	NATIVE.	ASIATIC.	TOTAL.
Cases notified.	89	55	322	206	672.
Deaths registered	28	25	234	124	411.
Case incidence per 1,000 of population.	1.1	10.6	4.5	2.8	3.01
Case mortality per cent.	31.4	45.5	72.7	60.2	61.2
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population..	.3	4.9	3.6	1.7	1.8

SANATORIUM BENEFIT :

48 Applications were received for Sanatorium Benefit and during the year the patients listed for transfer to Nelspoort and Springkell Sanatoria numbered :

Nelspoort	20 Europeans.	3 Others.
Springkell	15 Europeans.	--

REMARKS :

In the case of Non-Europeans, both mortality and morbidity returns show an increase as compared with the previous year, indicating progressive tuberculization of those sections of the community. The native population

and/

and to a lesser extent the Coloured and Indian races are by nature more susceptible to the disease than Europeans. But of equal, if not greater importance, is the low standard of living conditions which poverty imposes upon those sections of the community. Particularly among Natives and Indians, slum housing, over-crowding and defective nutrition combine to create a favourable medium for the spread of tuberculous infection. Many "open" cases are "concealed". Many cases, particularly Natives, cannot be retained in isolation throughout the infective stage, owing to the lack of hospital accommodation.

Raising of the rates of remuneration of Indian and Native labourers, coupled with slum clearance and re-housing, improved nutrition and recreational facilities, additional hospital isolation space, after-care facilities and organization of preventive measures, such as following-up of contacts, are the lines along which progress can be made towards reducing the incidence of Tuberculosis.

As compared with that among Non-Europeans, the problem of Tuberculosis among Europeans is of minor importance. A very large proportion of notified European cases are unsuited for orthodox Sanatorium treatment.

Preventive measures on institutional lines are still almost wholly lacking, the only example in Natal so far being the proposed Preventorium near Pietermaritzburg, promoted by the Christmas Stamp Fund.

As compared with the previous year the number of cases transferred to Sanatoria was as follows :

		Year ending June 30,1934.		Year ending June 30, 1935.	
		Nelspoort.	Springkell.	Nelspoort.	Springkell.
Europeans	Male)	9	7	14	11
	Female)			6	4
Coloured	Male)	6	-	1	-
	Female)			2	-
	Total	15	7	23	15

Less than 75% of those cases can be regarded as genuine Sanatorium cases by reason of the advanced stage of the disease from which they suffered at the time of discovery.

4. VENEREAL DISEASES :

Attendances at the Special Clinic attached to the Government General Hospital are set out hereunder :

	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		Total.
		Borough.	Imported.	
Europeans.	90	5,677	207	5,974.
Non-Europeans.	806	2,886	758	4,450.

REMARKS :

Particularly as regards the Native section, the problem of Venereal disease resembles that of Tuberculosis in regard to cause and effect. Little hope of improvement can be entertained until such time as NonEuropean living standards can be improved and Native education can be advanced beyond its present embryonic stage.

More than any other factor, Venereal Disease and Tuberculosis reflect the social and economic stagnation of the Non-European sections of the community. It is time that the elemental facts in regard to Non-European health were vizualised in their true relation to the social economy of the community as a whole. If non-European labour is worth employing - and indeed it is indispensable - the health of the non-European is worth conserving.

Preventive measures, as apart from treatment are being developed in connection with the Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic for Non-Europeans at Brook Street, the Medical Clinic at the Native Women's Hostel and the routine inspection of Native males seeking registration on entry to the Borough. Such facilities should be supplemented by the establishment of district clinics at focal points rea dily accessible to the people they are intended to serve.

Treatment/

Treatment of venereal disease is carried out at the Special Clinic, Addington Hospital, in premises which are inadequate for the purpose and somewhat obsolete. It is proposed to establish a new Clinic for Non-Europeans at Congella and to extend and modernize the Addington special clinic for the reception of European and Coloured cases. A scheme for that purpose is in course of preparation.

As in the case of Tuberculosis, the incidence of Venereal disease is directly affected by the prevalence of poverty, overcrowding and slumdom among the Non-European labouring classes and effective control of the disease can only be achieved when housing and nutritional standards have been improved.

5. PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS :

Anti-plague sanitation continues to be prosecuted on orthodox lines, i.e. rodent-proofing of premises trading in food or feeding stuffs and rodent destruction by means of poison-baiting and gassing.

The attention of the Railways and Harbours Administration was drawn to (1) evidence of rodent-infestation in a goods-shed at the Point marshalling yard and (2) evidence of rodent harbourage in consignment of raw-hides received from inland areas in the proximity of foci of plague infection. Such occurrences in the main route of inland traffic indicate the incalculable possibility of the entry of plague infection into the Borough at any moment - a fact which must continue to stimulate active maintenance of anti-plague precautions.

Complaints received and investigated ...		305.
Total visits		42,851.
Rats destroyed :		
(a) By Anti-Plague Staff	17,282.	
(b) By Anti-Malaria Section.	971.	
(c) At Magazine Barracks.	1,308.	19,561.
Baits laid		134,656.
Traps set		5,978.

6. Malaria/

6. MALARIA - ANTI-MOSQUITO SANITATION :

The incidence of Malaria within Greater Durban during the year 1934-1935 shows a remarkable decrease when compared with the previous year. During 1933-1934 a total of 1,154 cases were reported whereas only 264 were reported during 1934-1935.

The disease did not at any time during the period under review assume alarming proportions. In this connection the weather played an important part, periodic heavy rainfalls succeeded by dry spells proving unfavourable to the development of mosquitoes generally and A.gambiae, the vector of malaria, in particular. Anti-malaria sanitation reached a high point of efficiency not only in the Borough, but also in the areas controlled by neighbouring local authorities and Government Departments.

Of the total number of cases reported (i.e. 264) 28.0% represent Europeans, 5.3% Coloureds, 51.1% Natives and 15.53% Asiatics.

Cases were again most prevalent in the Old Borough, where 52.65% of the cases occurred mostly in the Umgeni district. Greenwood Park area accounted for 27.6%, the majority of cases occurring on areas adjoining the Umgeni River and Sea Cow Lake. The Sydenham area was responsible for 9.84% and in this instance the Springfield flats, in the Umgeni basin were the chief source of infection. The South Coast, Umhlatuzana and Mayville areas were responsible for but few cases, the percentages respectively being as follows : 4.1%, 3.7% and 1.8%

There were 74 deaths due to Malaria within the Borough during the year as against 248 the previous year. Of the fatal cases, 6.75% were Europeans, 18.91% Natives and 74.32% Asiatics. There were no deaths due to Malaria amongst the Coloured population.

28.0% Of the total number of Malaria cases reported in the Borough proved fatal as compared with 21.4% in the previous year. The increase in the severity of the disease was associated with a higher percentage of Subtertian infections.

Of the total number of deaths 25.6% occurred in the Old Borough,

25.6%/

25.6% in the Sydenham area, 20.27% in the North Coast area (Greenwood Park, etc) 18.9% in Mayville, 6.75% in the South Coast area, and 2.7% in the Umhlatuzana area.

A high standard of efficiency has been maintained by the Mosquito Control Staff. In addition to their ordinary duties they were employed on locust control and in obtaining data in connection with slum clearance, native housing and special investigations in connection with influenza.

Rainwater tanks in the outer areas continue to be a serious source of Culicine mosquito breeding. In the course of inspections 1,185 tanks were examined. As a result 62.97½ of these were made mosquito-proof as against 30.15% during the previous year.

The number of complaints of mosquito nuisance was 350 as against 744 for the previous year. A number emanated from the business portion of the town, where mosquitoes were found developing freely in seepage water stagnating in basements and sub-floor spaces.

In the course of spraying for the destruction of adult mosquitoes 4,121 premises containing 22,622 rooms were treated including Military and Corporation Indian Barracks.

Throughout the year routine weekly surveys were conducted throughout the Borough with the object of locating the breeding foci of Anopheles gambiae (costalis) in particular, and Anophelines in general. The number of larval specimens examined was 31,678.

The following is a list of the various species found and analysed to indicate relative density of each species :-

A. mauritianus	69.56%
" demeilloni (transvaalensis)	10.74%
" squamosus (Var.)	4.31%
" gambiae (costalis)....	3.77%
" maculipalpis	3.39%
" cinereus	3.10%
" pretoriensis	3.03%
" marshalli	1.30%
" squamosus	.29%
" natalensis	.17%
" longipalpis	.12%
" ardensis	.10%
" theileri	.005%

Our/

Our experience goes to show that anopheline prefer to breed in secluded or isolated pools of various descriptions. Such places as swamps, running streams and ditches are utilized only in the absence of more favourable conditions.

Artificial conditions appear to have little attraction as foci for voiposition. In only two instances have Gambiae larvae been found in artificial collections of water, i.e. rowing boats beached at the head of the Bay.

A. Mauritianus is the most prolific breeder. This species appears to be "at home" in every natural condition coming under observation. The adults of this species have not as a rule shown a liking for human habitations, but it is on record that several specimens were collected in residences situated on the Berea, at Greyville and at Durban North.

A. gambiae (costalis) has remained more or less true to type in so far as its habits are concerned. The fact that 34% of the foci did not conform to the usual type indicates that the rains prior to the latter part of the year were not heavy enough to form suitable conditions and that the conditions which did occur and existed were regularly treated with larvaecide.

Specimens of A. funestas were not found despite special investigation

MALARIA CASES.

YEAR.	BOROUGH					EX-BOROUGH.					GRAND TOTAL.
	E.	C.	N.	A.	Total.	E.	C.	N.	A.	Total.	
1932 - 33.	290	31	226	91	638	25	1	29	8	63	701
1933 - 34.	342	-	573	163	1154	226	28	370	60	684	1838
1934 - 35.	74	14	135	41	264	69	7	50	10	136	400

Regional/

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION - 1934-1935.

DISTRICT.	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL. 1934-35.	TOTAL. 1933-34.
Old Borough.	46	4	77	12	139	482.
South Coast.	6	1	2	2	11	69.
Umhlatuzana.	3	-	6	1	10	19.
Mayville.	1	-	2	2	5	62.
Sydenham.	4	3	12	7	26	132.
North Coast.	14	6	36	17	73	390.
TOTAL:	74	14	135	41	264	1,154.

MALARIA DEATHS.

YEAR.	BOROUGH.					EX-BOROUGH.					GRAND TOTAL
	E.	C.	N.	A.	Total.	E.	C.	N.	A.	Total.	
1932 - 33.	22	4	65	23	114	6	1	28	5	40	154.
1933 - 34.	16	7	101	124	248	4	-	67	3	74	322.
1934 - 35.	5	-	14	55	74	4	-	9	2	15	89.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION - 1934-1935.

DISTRICT:	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL. 1934-35.	TOTAL. 1933-34.
Old Borough.	3	-	8	8	19	74.
South Coast.	-	-	-	5	5	26.
Umhlatuzana.	-	-	-	2	2	5.
Mayville.	-	-	2	12	14	27.
Sydenham.	-	-	2	17	19	54.
North Coast.	2	-	2	11	15	62.
TOTAL:	5	-	14	55	74	248.

7. WATER SUPPLY :

Throughout the year the quality of the water system, as ascertained by weekly chemical and bacteriological analysis, has been consistently good. The Borough Water Engineer has already submitted a comprehensive report on his investigations for a new source of supply.

The high standards of purity are indicated by the subjoined analyses, taken at random :-

(a) Chemical :

Colour	Good.	Sediment	Nil.
Turbidity.	Nil.	Re-action.	0.75 Alk.

ANALYSIS.

(Result expressed in parts per 100,000)

Total Solids	7.76
Loss on Ignition	1.68
Chlorine	2.49
Nitrates & Nitrites	Nil.
Saline Ammonia	0.003
Albumoid Ammonia	0.009
Total Hardness	4.43
Permanent Hardness	2.47
Iron	Trace.
Poisonous Metals	Nil.

(b) Bacteriological :

	B. Coli. Present in.	B. Coli. Absent in.
Bulwer Park	-	100.0 c.c.
Medwood Gardens.....	100.0 c.c.	80.0 c.c.
Mitchell Park	-	100.0 c.c.
Umbilo	-	100.0 c.c.

Water Supply/

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

Congella	1.	3,000,000)		
	2.	3,000,000)	In reserve.	
	3.	650,000)		
	4.	650,000)		
				7,300,000 gallons.
Botanic Gardens	...	...	...	3,000,000 "
South Ridge	...	...	...	3,000,000 "
Stella	...	...	...	2,000,000 "
North Ridge	...	...	...	2,000,000 "
Ridge End	...	...	...	2,000,000 "
Northdene.	1.	500,000gals.		
Northdene.	2.	829,500 "		
High Level.	3.	100,000 "		1,429,500 "
St. Thomas Tank	...	...	...	300,000 "
Trematon Reservoir...		...	...	300,000 "
Clairwood High Level.		...	...	20,000 "
Durban North High Level		...	...	20,000 "
				21,369,500 Gallons.

(iv) PURIFICATION :

The raw water is treated with Alumina Sulphate for the purpose of sedimentation before Filtration.

Slow sand filters are in operation at both the Umlaas and Coedmore Works, and the Shongweni Works include the rapid gravity type.

In all cases the effluent from the Filters is sterilised by treatment with liquid chlorine on the most modern principles and with completely effective results.

(v) The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 10,000,000 gallons and although the actual capacity of the existing works is approximately 15,000,000 gallons per day, the safe average from the river is 12 million gallons per day.

(vi) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS :

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations were made in the laboratory situated at Northdene Filters, and weekly tests are made at the Government Laboratory in Durban, yielding results comparable with those of any other water supply in the world. The Durban standard of negative Bacillus Coli in 100 c.c. is the highest standard sought anywhere.

WATER SUPPLY :

The number of private water supplies investigated and approved during the year was 417 and the number condemned 61.

WATER SUPPLY.

(By Courtesy of the Borough Water Engineer)

(i) SOURCE : UMLAAS RIVER :

The catchment area draining to the storage reservoir at Camperdown is 172 square miles in extent. An additional catchment of 138 square miles drains to the new storage reservoir at Shongweni. A further area of 33 square miles drains to the Intake, making an aggregate of 345 square miles. The total acreage within the catchment area owned by the Corporation is 10,527.

(ii) POSSIBILITIES OF POLLUTION IN CATCHMENT AREA :

The supply in the river and tributaries from such an extensive catchment area is of course subject to pollution, but almost all the human habitations are situated at such distances from streams as renders them innocuous. The Corporation is empowered by the Durban Waterworks Consolidation Act No. 24 of 1921 to take drastic measures if necessary to prevent serious contamination.

(iii) STORAGE :

The total reservoir capacity is made up as follows :

	Storage Reservoirs.	
	Original Capacity. Million Gallons.	Present Capacity Million Gallons.
Sh gweni	2,600	2,657.
Camperdown.	604	114.
Clear Water - Umlaas.	100	105.
	3,304	2,876.

8. NIGHT-SOIL, SLOP WATER & REFUSE :

REFUSE:L

Number of Carts in use.

Rubbish Carts	39.
Motor Freighters..	12.
Street Cleansing Carts... ...	16.
Carts for depositing sand on tips.	3.
Tank Carts for removal of night soil.	1.
Lorries -do- -do-	2.
Stationary vans	1.

Materials Removed (Cub.Yds).

Rubbish	188,349.
Street sweepings..	35,450.
Manure	173.
Sand (for covering tips). ...	32,397.

Distribution of Materials at Various Tipping Sites (cub.yds).

S I T E.	Rubbish.	Street Sweepings.
Destructor.	14,615	14.
Botanic Gardens.	36	6,458.
Near Shires Barracks.	7,280	458.
Umbilo River.	11,401	2,050.
McDonald Road.	1,796	5,496.
Argyle Road.	36,429	7,852.
Harvey Road.	24	2,800.
Brickhill Road.	11,768	9,636.
Gale Street.	-	686.
T O T A L S :	188,349	35,450.

Premises Served by Contractor - House Refuse.

Mayville	408.

NIGHT SOIL :

Pails Receiving Attention :

Old Borough	175.
Umhlatuzana	824.
Mayville	864.
Sydenham	608.

Summary/

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY REFUSE REMOVAL FREIGHTERS (MOTOR).

VEHICLE No.	VEHICLE Code.	LOADS. No.	LOADS. Cub. yds.	Cost per cub. yd.	Miles Run.	Miles per Gallon.
1	864	1351	11.288	1/2.419	6477	8.613
2	865	1022	8.851	1/3.913	6263¼	8.273
3	858	878	7.024	2/9.406	7787¼	10.260
4	859	931	7.397	2/8.858	6884	8.457
5	868	871	6.956	2/8.354	6285½	8.194
6	869	1183	9.379	1/11.759	5894½	5.876
7	930	882	8.616	2/0.015	6028½	7.650
8	931	851	8.324	1/11.298	5811¼	9.065
9	932	858½	8.530	2/0.698	7463	7.847
10	933	883	8.604	2/0.547	7268¼	7.548
11	934	889	8.550	2/1.231	7480¼	7.458
12	935	538	6.346	1/8.205	3614¼	7.453

SUNDAY HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICE.

	No. of Loads.	No. of cub yds.	Cost per cub.yd.	Miles Run.	Miles per Gallon.
Various Vehicles.	108	1023	1/6.057	727¼	7.580.

CONSERVANCY - UMHLATUZANA.

	Number of Loads.	Number of Pails.	Cost per Pail.	Miles Run.	Miles per Gallon.
856	617	34238	5.385	5741	5.735
857	612	31618	5.105	5880¾	8.954

DEAD ANIMALS DISPOSED OF AT BURIAL GROUND :

Horses	46.
Mules	21.
Donkeys	7.
Cows	13.
Zebras	1.
Sheep	1.
TOTAL :	89.

FLY PREVENTION :

Fly poison mixture used (gals)	30,436.
Fly gum used (lbs).	621.

10 MILK SUPPLIES :

Applications for licence or registration in respect of eighty-one dairies and milk depots were received during the year, as compared with eighty-four last year, viz :

Dairies (Raw Milk)	76.
Milk Depots (Pasteurised Milk)	5.
TOTAL :	81.

The slight decrease in applications is due to an omission on the part of three registered dairymen, to renew their applications in respect of the current year, thus indicating no change from last year.

Every licensing period, particularly since the incorporation of the outer areas, has seen the Department almost inundated with applications in respect of dairy premises, which this Department had no alternative but to turn down, in view of the inferior nature of the premises.

The fact that the number of applications lodged this year, is practically the same as last year, seems to indicate that the type of person accustomed to conducting dairying operations on primitive or unhygienic lines are at last realizing the futility of applying for licences, where the premises, equipment, and methods do not approach the standard required by the Department.

Although a small minority of the registered dairymen were licensed because they complied with the legal standards laid down and are admittedly giving the Department trouble in different ways, it is nevertheless a matter for satisfaction that the measures taken by the Department have been instrumental in eliminating so many undesirable elements from the local dairy industry.

Indeed, so marked has been the improvement effected in this and other directions, during recent years, that the local

dairies/

dairies are considered to compare more than favourably with any in the Union.

In this connection, it is only necessary to re-affirm that during the last Municipal year, forty-nine of these inferior dairies operating in the outer areas, were closed down, to visualise in some measure, the improvements in this particular direction.

The steady pressure, maintained during this year has resulted in the elimination of a further nine dairies of unsatisfactory type, therefore our difficulty from this source is more or less limited to curbing the activities of the private cowkeeper, who keeps a few cows, ostensibly for his own use, but nevertheless endeavours to find a market for his product by the adoption of various subterfuges. Cases of this nature are frequently discovered and although action is taken through the courts whenever possible, it will be somewhat difficult to control until some definite legislative ban is placed on the unrestricted keeping of cows at other than registered dairy premises.

The volume of reconditioning or reconstruction work required to bring the local dairies into alignment with the City Council's regulations shows a marked decrease this year by reason of the fact that following the great activity of former years the stage has now been reached that the majority of the dairies are structurally and in the matter of approved equipment now in accordance with requirements.

MILK COMPETITION :

The Clean Milk Competition was again held this year under the aegis of the Durban & Coast Society of Agriculture & Industry.

The entries for the competition this year numbered sixteen, being seven in excess of last year.

As usual, the marks awarded to the several competitors were tabulated and in the case of the winner and runner up, were exhibited on an attractive poster at the Durban & District Dairymen's Association Stall during the Agricultural Show.

The/

The silver cup donated by the Durban City Council and the Diploma of the Agricultural Society were won by Mr. W.J. York "Fairview Dairy".

The second prize was won by Mrs J. England, "Norfolk Dairy" who received the Agricultural Society's Silver Medal.

The special prize donated by Messrs Tomango Ltd. awarded to the dairy scoring the highest number of marks for dairy premises was won by Mr. J.L. Hendry "Irvington Dairy".

The following improvements at dairies applying for registration, have been effected during the year :

Cowsheds :

Eight new brick built cowsheds have been erected to replace structures that could not be approved by the Department.

A further four cowsheds have been remodelled or otherwise reconstructed in order to conform to requirements.

Milkrooms :

New milkrooms of approved type have been erected at nine dairies and in four instances the new structures incorporated large cold rooms equipped for the temporary storage of milk supplies.

Washrooms :

Eight dairies have been equipped with suitable washrooms for the cleansing of dairy utensils.

Water Supply :

Five dairy premises have been connected up with the Durban Corporation water supply, thus insuring abundant supplies for all purposes.

With these additions it is satisfactory to record that of the eighty-four dairies approved by the Department, seventy-six are now equipped with the Corporation water supply.

In the case of the remainder, this source of supply is not yet available, and recourse to some alternative supply is therefore necessary, the need in such instances being met by the provision of adequate storage accommodation for rain-water.

Steam Sterilising Apparatus :

Eleven dairies have installed approved sterilising facilities, whereby dairy appliances and utensils can be effectively treated with steam, thereby ensuring greater cleanliness.

It is however a matter for regret that although these cleansing appliances have been made readily available, the dairymen are frequently met with who do not appreciate their value from the point of view of clean milk production, and consequently fail to put them to intelligent use, due largely to the lack of supervision of their Native labour.

Milk/

Milk Coolers :

Milk cooling equipment on the intensive principle has been installed at five dairies.

Cold Storage Rooms :

Five dairies have also been equipped with cold rooms, which used in conjunction with the intensive cooling plant has enabled the dairymen concerned to conduct the major part of the operations associated with the milk production during the hours of day-light.

Servant Housing :

Nine dairymen have provided suitable Native quarters for their dairy employees, resulting in the elimination of unfavourable housing conditions.

Servants Bathing & Sanitary Accommodation :

Ten dairymen have provided suitable bathroom facilities for the use of their dairy employees and eight dairies have been equipped with sanitary conveniences where formerly none existed.

TUBERCULOSIS IN DAIRY CATTLE :

Nine clinical cases of the disease have been eliminated and destroyed from the various dairies.

In one instance, the result of the biological test of a routine sample of bulk milk was returned as positive of the disease.

The cows of the dairy concerned were carefully examined for probable udder infection and samples of milk were obtained from those showing any lesions of a mastitis, however slight. These were subjected to the biological test with negative results. Later, however, a cow was noticed to be unthrifty and had an occasional slight cough. The animal was destroyed and post-mortem revealed lesions of tuberculosis. The udder was however normal. Doubtless, this was an instance - which is uncommon- when the organism was excreted directly by the milk without involvement of the udder tissue.

This is one of the "untested" dairies, which was not included in the routine tuberculin test of 1931.

I have advised owners that whenever possible, to remove from their herds any old cows - more particularly any that have survived the late routine test - as this is the most likely type of animal to become diseased, and it is satisfactory to report that my

advice/

advice is being acted upon whenever possible.

It has been my experience that it is uncommon to meet with any amount of tuberculosis infection among young cows - the old animals no doubt lose a great deal of resistance to infection owing to the effect of prolonged years of lactation, this rendering them more susceptible to infection.

MASTITIS : or Inflammation of the udder exists in an acute - sub-acute and chronic form

Upon inspection of over 2000 cows, 18% were found to be affected in some degree.

It will be evident that the condition is widespread, practically every dairy being affected in varying degrees - in some an infection as high as 35% existed. It is a serious matter from the dairymen's point of view for the reason that every cow, however slightly affected, gives less milk. This loss varies in quantity - but may be anything up to a gallon - according to the severity or extent of infection - and unless careful records are kept this loss is difficult to estimate in any given dairy, but it is considerable and is a direct pecuniary loss.

It is seldom that complete recovery or resolution takes place, the condition usually becoming chronic and inactive - resulting in an indurated or fibrous condition of the area affected, and when in this condition, a recurrence of the trouble may take place at any time, most commonly after calving.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS ETC.

471 Inspections of dairies and milk depots selling milk within the city (including Greater Durban) were made during the year.

Number of Milk Depots.		5.
Number of approved Dairies & Cow-sheds (within the boundaries of Greater Durban)	European.	53.
	Indian.	18.
Number of approved Dairies & Cow-sheds outwith the boundaries of Greater Durban but licensed to sell milk within the city -	European.	2.
	Indian.	-

The number of approved European dairies situated within the boundaries of Greater Durban remains the same as last year.

The number of approved Indian dairies shows an increase of three compared with the same period last year.

II. Other/

11. OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES :

During the year the undermentioned food samples were submitted for analysis :

Number of Samples.	Nature of Article.	Number of Samples Genuine.	Number of Samples Deficient in Quality or Adulterated.
274	Milk.	254	20
2	Honey.	2	-
10	Ice Cream.	6	4
3	Confectionery.	3	-
3	Butter.	3	-
1	Cream Cheese.	1	-
2	Beef Dripping.	2	-
2	Cheese.	2	-
3	White Pepper.	3	-
1	" Rice.	1	-
6	Sausages.	6	-
2	Margarine.	2	-
1	Vegetable Dripping.	1	-
1	Tea.	1	-
1	Brawn.	1	-
2	Mince.	2	-
10	Mixed Coffee.	1	9
2	Coffee & Chicory. (Mixture).	- 2	- -
1	Curry Powder.	1	-
327	-	294	33

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of three samples of milk found to be deficient in quality or adulterated, a conviction being secured in each case.

In the remaining seventeen cases, the deficiency was slight or the explanations forthcoming were sufficiently satisfactory to warrant no further action being taken, other than to issue warning notices to the dairymen concerned. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

The average quality of the Borough Milk Supply, including those under standard, for the period under review, was :-

Milk Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Total Solids.
3.5 per cent.	8.7 per cent.	12.2 per cent.

The/

The legal composition of milk prescribed by the Food & Drugs Act is :

Milk Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Total Solids.
3.0 per cent.	8.5 per cent.	11.5 per cent.

The quality of the Borough Milk Supply has therefore been well maintained.

259 Milk samples were submitted during the period, for bacteriological examination, 100 of which were further examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacillus, and appropriate action taken where necessary.

With reference to the deficient Ice Cream samples, in only one instance was the deficiency considered such as to warrant proceedings when a conviction was obtained.

In the other three cases, warning letters were issued to the vendors to improve the quality of their product.

Previously, samples of sausages and mince-meat were frequently found on analysis to contain an excessive amount of preservative, calling for action by this Department, but it is satisfactory to note that samples of these commodities obtained during the year just closed, were in each instances, found to be in accordance with the Regulations.

Proceedings were successfully instituted against two vendors, in respect of the sale of Mixed Coffee, while similar proceedings against four other storekeepers for somewhat similar offences were withdrawn, by reason of an oversight in the preliminary proceedings.

A great deal of ignorance appears to exist among a certain class of storekeeper as to the requirements of the Act & Regulations regarding mixed coffee as in the majority of these cases a 50% coffee and chicory mixture was supplied despite the fact that mixed coffee was specifically asked for.

Some/

Some two months ago, the Department received information which raised suspicion that Butter in an adulterated form was being exposed for sale throughout the Borough.

Acting on this information, the Department immediately took the matter up and pursued investigations along certain lines, following which close observations were kept on the movements of certain individuals, over a period of weeks.

These observations disclosed that an illicit traffic in adulterated butter was being conducted on a wholesale and well organised scale.

Swift and appropriate action was subsequently taken, resulting in the arrest of three Natives and the seizure at Cato Manor of a large assortment of unhygienic butter-making equipment.

The Natives were later sentenced to two months imprisonment, and the butter-making plant confiscated by order of the court.

9. MEAT SUPPLIES :

The usual routine inspections of Butcher shops etc were carried out. A total of 3,160 visits were made throughout the year, including 111 night inspections.

12. MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE :

Report by Dr. K. McNeill, Medical Officer in charge.

The following figures show the work done by the Child Welfare Department during the past year.

Routine work at the Centres and visiting in the homes has continued as before.

A special feature has been made this year of practical demonstrations to all the mothers attending the Department. A room is set aside for this purpose and the mothers are given practical health talks and demonstrations, collectively and singly, on nutrition, clothing, bathing a baby or whatever subject they individually require instruction in.

During the year five of our Midwives and Health Visitors took a course of training in Margaret Morris Ante-post-natal exercises - at their own expense - in order to teach them on their districts.

These exercises are excellent for their purpose and this course of training should prove most valuable for the work of the Department.

INFANT MORTALITY.

In spite of this increased activity at the Centre, the European Infantile Mortality Rate has been higher this year than it has been for some time. The rate for Greater Durban being 60.92, i.e. higher than that recorded for England and Wales. The rate for those living in the old Borough is 54.19 which is also higher than it has been for some years.

As only one Health Visitor had been appointed to deal with the widely scattered outer areas, it has been impossible to deal with these areas in any thorough manner. The Health Visitors who formerly only dealt with those people living in the old Borough, have had to spend a good deal of their time in assisting with the Sessions held for the people living in the outer areas and have therefore not had as much time as before to deal with their usual districts, which may account to some extent for the rise in the Infant Mortality Rate.

It is to be hoped that with the increase of staff, which has now been allowed for the work in the outer areas, that better results will be shown next year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :

The European Maternal Mortality Rate of 5.33 is also higher than it has been for some years. It is to be noted however, that three of the seven deaths were from Septic Abortions. If it had not been for these the rate would have been lower than usual.

This problem of a rising Maternal Mortality Rate from Septic Abortions appears to be one which is concerning all civilised countries at the present time.

Supervision/

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES :

(1) Trained European, Coloured and Indian Midwives.

The routine Supervision of trained midwives has been carried out.

(2) Untrained European and Coloured Midwives.

Special attention has been paid to the problem of the untrained midwives.

There are 16 untrained European Midwives and one untrained Coloured Midwife practising in Durban.

These women were offered a course of instruction to bring their work a little more up-to-date. Eleven of the 16 European Midwives, and the one Coloured Midwife attended this course - which was given by Sister France - Superintendent of Midwives - regularly. The other five were unable for various reasons to attend but are now going to attend another course of instruction along with two others, who have applied since the end of the year, to be put on the List.

These untrained midwives are encouraged to bring their cases to the Municipal Ante-natal Clinic and have been asked to send for the Superintendent of Midwives when they have a case, so that she may see what their work is like in the homes. Some of the midwives have taken advantage of this offer, and the others will probably do so.

(3) Untrained Indian Midwives.

Classes and demonstrations have been held almost daily during the year.

Only women who are already practising as midwives are allowed to attend these classes.

They are taken in batches of 12 and each gets six months instruction.

Midwifery bags are fitted up for them in the Department and each midwife who passes the test that is given at the end of the course of instruction, is allowed to buy a bag at 12/6 - less than cost price.

Those women who have bags, bring them for inspection once a month and can come to the Department at any time to have their stock replenished.

Each midwife is supposed to send for the Superintendent of Midwives to let her see two cases conducted by her in the home, but it has been difficult to get some of them to do this.

There are now 106 of these Indian women practising, who are under the constant supervision of the Superintendent of Midwives. There are some more in training and many more known to be practising who will later be given a course of training.

This training is made as practical as possible and the women are told that this has nothing to do with the hospital course for training certificated midwives, but is only being organised by the Municipality, to improve their work.

The/

The Cinematograph Film of District Midwifery has been most useful for this purpose. It is shown at the beginning and at the end of each course of instruction.

The Superintendent of Midwives - Sister France - has been untiring in her efforts to improve the work of the untrained midwife, and the results obtained have been better than was hoped for.

	EUROPEAN.	COLOURED.	ASIATIC.	NATIVE.
Total Medical Sessions.	396	50	99	101.
Total Ante-natal Sessions.	97	48	99	101.
Total attendance at Clinic.	16,886	2,559	3,118	2,431.
New cases out of above number.	1,566	374	762	789.
No.of infants under 1 year attending Clinic.	711	153	280	290.
Total attendance of infants under one year.	5,777	751	988	812.
No. of Expectant Mothers attending Clinic.	391	143	127	182.
Total attendance of expectant mothers.	1,038	351	231	286.
No.of test-feeds given.	373	23	37	28
No.of mothers instructed in treatment of minor ailments.	888	102	280	156.
No. of Health Talks and Demonstrations given.	475	-	-	-

NO. CASES REFERRED :	EUROPEAN.	COLOURED.	ASIATIC.	NATIVE.
To Doctors.	1	-	-	-
" Hospital.	179	53	71	70
" District Nurses.	38	3	1	1
" Societies.	10	1	-	-

FOOD DISTRIBUTED :	EUROPEAN.	COLOURED.	ASIATIC.	NATIVE.
No. of cases receiving dried food at reduced or cost price.	-	9	27	2.
No. of cases receiving dried food free.	89	10	24	10.
Amount of dried food - sold - lbs.	-	63½	256½	59
Amount of dried food given free	2,317½	273½	373½	13.
Cases passed for day Nursery.	79	-	-	-

Births/

BIRTHS.

REGISTRATIONS:

	E.	C.	A.	N.
DURBAN	941	190	868	295
GREENWOOD PARK	113	16	337	36
SYDENHAM	46	31	568	92
MAYVILLE	39	39	569	120
UMHLATUZANA	80	3	160	18
SOUTH COAST JUNCTION	94	47	592	40
IMPORTED	244	19	42	704
TOTAL:	1,557	345	3,136	1,305

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS occurring among residents in Durban and Greater Durban during the year.

E.	C.	N.	A.
49	89	304	-

STILL BIRTHS.

REGISTRATIONS :

	E.	C.	A.	N.
DURBAN	35	9	-	-
GREENWOOD PARK	-	1	-	-
SYDENHAM	-	3	-	-
MAYVILLE	-	1	-	-
UMHLATUZANA	4	-	-	-
SOUTH COAST JUNCTION	2	2	-	-
TOTAL:	41	16	-	-

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DEATHS :

	E.	C.	A.	N.
DURBAN	51	19	-	-
GREENWOOD PARK	12	-	-	-
SYDENHAM	1	5	-	-
MAYVILLE	3	7	-	-
UMHLATUZANA	4	-	-	-
SOUTH COAST JUNCTION	9	8	-	-
TOTAL:	80	39	-	-

EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Infantile Deaths during 1934/1935.	47	33	80
Registered Births 1934/1935.	657	656	1,313

This equals 60.92 deaths per 1,000 births and represents the "INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for GREATER DURBAN.

COLOURED INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. Infantile Deaths during 1934/1935	15	24	39
No. Registered Births during 1934/1935.	153	173	326

This equals 119.63 deaths per 1,000 births and represents the "INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for GREATER DURBAN.

Infantile Mortality Rate OLD BOROUGH :

European - 54.19
Coloured - 100.

Number of above Deaths who attended Clinic or were visited by Health Visitor :

GREATER DURBAN : European 30) 40
Coloured 10)

Attended only.		Health Visited only.		Health Visited and Attended.	
European.	Coloured.	European.	Coloured.	European.	Coloured.
11	6	3	1	16	3

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Number of deaths from causes due to childbirth : -

GREATER DURBAN :	European	7
	Coloured	1
DEATH RATE :	European	5.33
	Coloured	3.06

MATERNAL DEATHS attended by :

Midwife throughout.		Doctor.		Both.		Nursing Home or Hospital.		Total for Year 1934- 1935.	
Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.
-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	4	1

CAUSES OF/.....

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS:

	EUROPEAN.	COLOURED.
Eclampsia	1	-
Obstructed Labour	1	-
Postpartum Haemorrhage	1	-
Pernicious Anaemia	1	-
Puerperal Sepsis	-	1
Septic Abortions (cause of death as ascertained by Post Mortem Examination)	3	-

HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

	E.	C.	A.	N.
FIRST VISITS - Feeding.				
Breast	750	204	460	201
Mixed	81	8	12	10
Artificial	65	16	32	12
TOTAL:	896	228	504	223
RE-VISITS - Feeding.				
Breast	374	96	162	631
Mixed	280	102	71	174
Artificial	537	60	77	76
TOTAL:	1,191	258	310	881
OLDER CHILDREN :				
First Visits	137	22	71	16
Re-Visits	3,221	1,037	585	384
TOTAL:	3,358	1,059	656	400

OTHER VISITS :

	Still Births	Infant Deaths.	Expt. Mothers	Maternal Deaths	Puerperal Fever	Opth. Neon.	Contacts	Insp. of Lav.	Wasted Visits	Repts. to San. Off.
	25	45	320	5	-	8	51	58	1,755	4
	1	19	84	2	1	4	1	4	359	2
	14	9	25	4	1	3	-	3	429	1
	11	12	2	-	-	2	-	-	527	-
L:	51	85	431	11	2	17	52	65	3,070	7

TOTAL VISITS/.....

TOTAL VISITS :

First Visits - Infants	1,851
Re-Visits - Infants	2,640
Older Children	5,473
Other Visits	3,791
TOTAL:	13,755

	E.	C.	A.	N.
Total number of infants under one year	1,006	279	553	209
Total number of expectant Mothers visited.	202	78	10	2

ANTE - NATAL

WORK.

	E.	C.	A.	N.	
Number of expectant mothers attending Clinic	391	143	127	182	✓ 843
Total number of attendances	1,038	351	231	286	✓ 1906
Number of above cases attended by Municipal Midwives	103	81	9	12	✓ 205
Number of above cases referred to Hospital for confinement	178	49	16	60	✓ 303

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	E.	C.	A.	N.	
Total number of cases for year	103	81	9	12	205
Total number of ante-natal visits	410	260	-	128	
Total number of post-natal visits	1,548	1,278	97	267	
No. of live-births at full term	98	77	9	10	
No. of still-births at full term	1	-	-	-	
No. of premature live-births	2	2	-	1	
No. of premature still-births	-	-	-	-	
No. of abortions	2	2	-	1	
No. of emergency cases	4	1	-	-	
No. of maternal deaths	-	-	-	-	
No. of Doctors called in to assist Midwives	6	5	-	-	

PREMATURE BIRTHS :

European - Two were born at 7 months - 1 lived 6 days
- 1 lived 14 hours.

Coloured - One was born at 8 months - lived.
One was born at 7 months - lived two days.

Native - One was born at 8½ months - lived 3 days.

GREATER DURBAN/.....

GREATER DURBAN - EUROPEANS.

CAUSE.	WEEKS.			MONTHS.			Total under one Year.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Premature Birth	17	2	5	1	-	-	25
Other Congenital Malformations	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Injury at Birth	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital Debility	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	-	-	-	3	3	4	10
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
Meningococcal Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia	2	-	1	3	3	4	13
Pneumonia - Lobar	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Asthma	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Infantile Convulsions	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nephritis - Acute	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other diseases of the Liver	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spina Bifida & Meningocele	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL:	29	5	8	12	12	14	80

GREATER DURBAN - COLOURED.

CAUSE.	WEEKS.			MONTHS.			Total under one Year.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Premature Births	4	4	2	-	-	-	10
Congenital Debility	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Injury at Birth	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	-	-	-	3	1	5	9
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	4	1	3	8
Nephritis - Acute	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Infantile Convulsions	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Osteomalacia	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Syphilis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL:	12	5	3	9	2	8	39

INFANT DEATHS FROM ENTERITIS - FEEDING.

Breast.	Nestle's Milk.	Nestle's Milk and Baked Flour.	Dried Milk.	Cow's Milk.	TOTAL.
1	1	1	4	3	10

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

NO. OF PRACTISING MIDWIVES.	E.	C.	A.	N.	
Number of trained midwives practising in Durban	58	4	1	1	64
Number of trained midwives who have ceased to practise in Durban	18	-	-	-	
Number of trained midwives whose names have been removed from the list	-	-	-	-	
Number of untrained midwives practising in Durban	16	2	106	3	127
Number of untrained midwives who have ceased to practise and cannot be traced	7	2	9	-	
Number of untrained midwives whose names have been removed from the List	-	-	-	-	
Number of untrained midwives - deceased	1	2	2	-	
Number of women practising midwifery, who have been warned not to practise unless they apply to be put on the list	5	1	5	-	

INSPECTION OF BAGS, EQUIPMENT, REGISTERS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.				
Number of trained practising midwives inspected	58	4	1	1
Number of untrained practising midwives inspected	16	2	106	3
VISITS.				
Visits paid to midwives in their homes	90	17	59	1
Supervision of confinement cases with un-trained midwives	5	2	24	-
Number of ante-natal visits with untrained midwives.	5	1	66	1
Number of post-natal visits with untrained midwives	19	8	168	4
Number of false alarms	5	2	24	-
Number of ante-natal Clinics attended by untrained midwives	-	-	99	101
TUITION.				
Number of lectures to untrained midwives	19	19	40	-
Number of demonstrations to untrained midwives	-	14	137	9
Number of times Maternity Film shown to midwives	3	-	8	-
Number of untrained midwives attending classes	11	2	78	-
Number of untrained midwives examined	11	1	68	-
Number of untrained midwives passed examination	11	1	62	-
Number of untrained midwives failed examination and referred for further tuition	-	-	6	-

- - - - - -

Practising Indian Midwives' Bags are examined every month.

Indian/.....

Indian Midwives are interviewed daily and their Maternity Bags replenished.

Maternity Bags are sold to Indian Midwives who have attended the full course of lectures and passed the examination, by the Child Welfare Department, at 12/6 (less than cost price).

The fees paid to subsidised Indian Midwives during the year amounted to £11.10. 0.

Takings for Maternity Bags	£39. 8. 6.
Takings for Dressings for Bags	4.11. 2.
TOTAL:	£43.19. 8.

EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO SERVICE.

Twenty-five new entrants to the Municipal service were medically examined.

NURSING HOMES.

The Nursing and Maternity Homes were inspected and extensive reports were made on the new forms supplied for this purpose by the Government Department of Public Health.

Several suggestions were made for improvements in most of these homes. The Secretary for Public Health has since then asked the various nursing homes to carry out these improvements.

13. PROSECUTIONS :

Law or By-law relating to :	Cases.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Fines.
(a) Manufacture, storage and sale of food.	14	10	4	£28. 2. 6.
(b) Dairies.	28	27	1	*92. 7. 6.
(c) Mosquito prevention.	10	9	1	+23.10. 0.
(d) House drainage.	4	4	-	6. 0. 0.
(e) Sale of Unsound Foodstuffs.	4	3	1	8. 0. 0.
(f) Adulteration of Milk and Other foodstuffs.	3	3	-	7. 0. 0.
(g) Nuisances.	6	6	-	12.10. 0.
T O T A L :	69	62	7	£177.10. 0.

* £15. suspended. + £6. suspended.

14. OTHER MATTERS OF HEALTH & SANITATION :

Inspections carried out :

	Day.	Night and Early Morning.
Hotels, boarding and lodging houses.	2,665	14
Restaurants, eating houses and tearooms.	4,112	67
Bakeries.	252	8
Butcheries.	3,049	111
Dairies, milk-depots and cowsheds.	682	9
Laundries.	1,311	26
Markets.	459	3
Offensive Trades.	534	-
General.	61,817	208
	74,881	446

Complaints received and investigated	943.
Notices issued : (a) personal.	7673.
(b) written.	6335.
Reports on applications for licences.	8517.
Matters referred to other Departments by letter.	2053.
Inspections of cyanide fumigation.	712.

Offensive/

Offensive Trades :

Chemical works	1.
Breweries	2.
Sugar Refineries	1.
Fertilizer works	3.
Fertilizer stores...	5.
Abattoirs/slaughter houses.	3.
Soap works	6.
Wool-washeries	1.
Paper works	1.
Wattle bark grinding/extract works ...	5.
Refuse/night soil depositing sites ...	11.
Wool, hides and skin stores	32.
T O T A L :	71.

BARRACKS ACCOMMODATION :

From August to November 1934, 1347 rooms were occupied by Municipal Indian employees. Subsequently, to the end of the year, 1,395 rooms were occupied. These figures include 96 at the Umbilo Barracks.

The total cost of Barracks Management was £11,099. 2. 2. which amount was distributed pro rata (each month) to 35 various Municipal sections whose Indians are housed at either the Magazine or Umbilo Barracks.

TINSMITH'S SHOP :

The following tabulated details show the activities of the tinsmith's section at the Magazine Barracs, viz :

Description.	Made.	Repaired.	Remarks.
Sanitary pails.	581	47	Also tarred.
Urinal tops.	106	-	-
Rubbish boxes.	95	15	Horse service.
Rubbish bins.(40 gal drums).	80	103	Also tarred.
Scoops.	63	6	
Scrapers.	516	-	
	1,441	171.	

Sanitary/

Sanitary Pails - 1,700 received from General Stores, tested and tarred.

In addition repairs have been effected to cans, etc. for Anti-Mosquito Section and general repairs to lamps, buckets, shovel handles, etc.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES :

The old borough has 29 European and 29 Coloured conveniences, some of which are staffed with either European or Indian attendants. These figures include 6 European and 2 Coloured conveniences which are controlled by the Beach Department.

The incorporated areas have 2 European and 6 Coloured conveniences as tabulated below, viz :-

No.	Situation.	Europeans.	Coloured.
	GREENWOOD PARK :		
	Railway Reserve (near Greenwood Park Station) under construction.	M & F.	
	Main Road, Greenwood Park.		M & F.
	High Ridge Road, above Durban North Bridge.		M.
	MAYVILLE :		
	Main & Bellair Roads, Mayville.		M & F.
	Bidston Road, Mayville.		M & F.
	SOUTH COAST JUNCTION :		
	Main Road, South Coast Junction (near Umhlatuzana Bridge).		M & F.
	Fynnlands Beach.	M & F.	
	SYDENHAM :		
	C/o Brickfield & McCord Roads.		M & F.
	T O T A L :	2	6

The conveniences at the Main and Suburban Railway Stations, and in the European, Indian and Native Markets are excluded from the foregoing particulars.

£1,350 has been provided for the coming year and sites for additional conveniences will be decided upon later.

A/

A suggested enlargement of the Gardiner/West Street conveniences has been mooted and is under consideration.

INTERMENTS :

Cemetery.	Europeans.	Indians.	Natives & Mixed.	Total.
Stellawood.	735	280	1,326	2,341.
General.	198	134	-	332.
Umgeni.	16	-	-	16.
Mayville.	-	139	-	139.
Sydenham.	-	-	257	257.
Avoca.	1	22	-	23.
Redhill.	24	-	-	24.
T O T A L:	974	575	1,583	3,132.

Number of grave sites sold (Stellawood Cemetery) 442.

CREMATORIUM.

	Europeans.	Indians.	Total.
Cremations.	110	6	116

MORTUARY.

	Europeans.	Indians.	Natives & Mixed.	Total.
Number bodies received.	73	35	121	229

FREE BURIALS.

	Europeans.	Indians.	Natives.	Coloured.	Total.
Number of burials.	7	5	164	3	179.

15. Staff/

15. HEALTH & SANITARY STAFF :

Administration :

1 Medical Officer of Health. Dr. G.H. Gunn. M.D. Ch.B. D.P.H.
1 Asst. Medical Officer of Health. Dr. G.D.English. M.B.Ch.B. D.P.H. D.T.M.
1 Chief Clerk, 6 Clerks, 5 Typistes, 4 Juniors, 2 Messengers.

Sick Leave Control :

1 Asst. Medical Officer. Dr. D.H. Hooper. M.B. Ch.B. (Edin).

Infectious Diseases Hospital :

1 Matron. Miss E.M. Ewels.
10 Sisters & Staff Nurses.
10 Temporary Nurses.
1 Cook-housekeeper.
1 Seamstress.
1 Typiste.

Infectious Diseases & Tuberculosis :

1 Infectious Diseases Inspector. Mr. C.C. de Lucey. Cert. R.S.I.

Dairy Section :

1 Veterinary Officer. Lt.Col. A.F. Harper, M.R.C.V.S.
1 Dairies Inspector. Mr. A. Michie. Cert. R.S.I.

Maternity & Child Welfare :

1 Medical Officer in charge. Dr. K.McNeill. M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.
1 Asst. Medical Officer. Dr. M. Alper M.B. Ch.B. B.A.
3 Midwives.
7 Health Visitors.
3 Clerk-Typistes & 2 Assistants.

Inspectional :

1 Chief Sanitary Inspector. Mr. R. Walker. Cert. R.S.I.
19 Assistant Inspectors.

Anti-Mosquito Sanitation :

1 Inspector in charge. Mr. J.W.McGreavey. Cert. R.S.I.
1 Asst. Inspector.
1 Laboratory Assistant.
1 Clerk, 7 Patrolmen, 4 Asst. Patrolmen, 9 Fumigators - temporary,
3 Overseers, 2 European Scouts, 2 Drivers, 7 Relief Workers (Spotters).
2 Indian Sirdars, 2 Native Indunas, 52 Non-European Labourers

Disinfecting Station :

1 Superintendent.
3 Disinfectors.
15 Indians - Dhobies, etc.

Anti-Plague/

Staff Continued.

Anti-Plague :

1 Rodent Overseer. Mr. F. Drake. M.B.E.
6 Ratcatchers.

Conservancy & Cleansing ;

1 Chief Overseer.
4 Overseers.
14 Lorry Drivers.

Indians:

1 Tinsmith, 11 Sirdars, 329 labourers.

Public Conveniences :

11 European Attendants.
9 Indian Cleaners.

Barracks Management :

1 Caretaker.
1 European Messenger.
3 Indian Sirdars.
18 Indian Labourers.

Cemeteries :

3 European Caretakers/Curators.
1 European Messenger.
1 Indian Sirdar
14 Labourers.

GHG/G

REPORT "B"

HOUSING.

ELIMINATION OF SLUMS.

During the year, 383 dwellings comprising 963 rooms were demolished as compared with 278 dwellings comprising 703 rooms in the previous year.

Elimination of slums is practically confined to Indian-occupied shanty dwellings situated in the suburban areas incorporated in 1932. In the majority of cases, demolitions were effected as the result of action under Section 30 of the Public Health ByLaws. To a lesser extent, the desired effect was obtained by means of nuisance notices under the Public Health Act Section 123.

In the majority of instances, demolitions thus effected were replaced by approved dwellings, mostly in brick. Consequently, a definite improvement in housing has been effected in certain areas - particularly the higher parts of Sydenham and Mayville - without creating undue hardship or increasing slum congestion elsewhere.

It is to be noted that the method of procedure followed i.e. by way of nuisance abatement or closing order, is admirably adapted for dealing with individual slum premises or small aggregations thereof. It is, therefore, the method of choice in the case of better-class residential areas where slum premises persist as black spots in an otherwise well-developed and progressive area. In such cricumstances, measures taken to eliminate slums merely stimulate the normal tendency towards housing, improvement and do not entail any special difficulty in the matter of re-housing.

The method, however, is essentially selective and - in the absence of substantial provision for re-housing on the most favourable terms - cannot be applied to the many large aggregations of

/slum.....

slum housing in the poorer and less accessible portions of the added areas. Slums of this kind are best tackled by procedure such as that under the Slums Act, whereby whole sections of uniformly bad housing can be 'cleared'.

In these instances, the residents are generally squatters of the more indigent type, most of whom would be unable to find alternative accommodation without some form of assistance.

In many instances, too, the sites of those slum settlements are quite unfit for housing purposes, chiefly owing to steepness or on the other extreme swampiness. Such sites should simply be 'cleared' without any question of expropriation.

On the other hand, some of those sites could better be used for public purposes such as open spaces, recreation grounds, etc., for industrial purposes or for housing of a different section of the population.

The point to be specially noted is that elimination of this, the predominant type of slum housing is inseparable from major considerations of town-planning.

It is also inseparable from the problem of re-housing on the lowest economic basis of purchase or rental.

Facilities to be created in this connection should encourage re-housing on a purchase basis as far and as much as possible.

In every slum clearance of this

/kind....

i.e. area clearance schemes, there must be a residual proportion of those who will, in no immediate circumstances, be able to purchase homes for themselves.

These must be housed on the basis of sub-economic rentals, permanently or until such time as their financial circumstances improve, which may be expected in a proportion of instances.

Despite exhaustive investigations into the matter, the City Council has not yet decided upon a definite programme of re-housing for the indigent section of those to be dishoused by slum clearance on the scale contemplated by the Slums Act.

The Council's hesitation is natural in view of the enormity of the undertaking to re-house anything up to 30,000 people, most of whom verge on indigency.

Another deterrent factor is the lack of power which the Council possesses in regard to townplanning. It must be obvious that in preparing to re-house so large a number of people, the Council should be armed with the widest discretionary powers as to where and how they are to be housed. It must be realized that th slum sections of the added areas evolved in the most haphazard fashion such that drastic re-planning is now required to rationalize future development.

In the Slums Act, town-planning legislation is confined to the provisions of Section 17 and in effec permits the local authority to expropriate only such land as is comprised in a declared slum area and such additional land, near or adjacent, as may be required for the proper use or development of the slum area in question subsequent to expropriation thereof. In

other/....

other words unless the local authority decides to expropriate a certain slum area, it cannot acquire the optimum site in the vicinity even for the purpose of re-housing the population displaced by clearance in the said area. Thus when the clearance area happens to be unsuitable for re-housing or, for any other reason, is not to be expropriated, the local authority is compelled to go elsewhere and perhaps far afield for re-housing sites.

The position thus created is of far-reaching importance to both slum clearance and re-housing inasmuch as it precludes the Council from adopting other than a policy of re-housing which is open to the charge of segregation, i.e. displacement of the badly housed element, mostly Indians, to a new locality doubtless less convenient and attractive than that which they are obliged to vacate.

The psychological effect of the distant displacement of slum elements has been noted overseas as the principal deterrent in attempts to decentralize slum populations. Similar factors will operate here with this difference that in the case of the Indians, they will be re-inforced by racial and political prejudices.

In the recent past, Council has repeatedly been made to feel the obstructive effect of the 'segregation' cry and it seems that the Slums Act - insofar at least as the somewhat peculiar circumstances of Durban are concerned - does not provide for an effective solution.

It could be made so effective provided Section 17 were amended to enable the Council to select and acquire at will, the <u>optimum sites</u> in the <u>near vicinity</u>

of/...

of slum areas to be cleared, irrespective of whether or not these slum areas are to be expropriated.

Armed with this power, the Council could develop nuclear local housing schemes on sites already developed as regards access and public services, which sites would be free from the stigma of segregation and the various other objections which have been or may be made to such peripheral housing schemes as Cato Manor, Umlazi and Springfield.

Facilities for re-housing and particularly for the sub-economic category, must obviously be available before large-scale slum clearance can be promoted. And here again, the Council is faced with a problem; to what degree must sub-economic housing be developed before a start can be made with slum clearance? How is the genuinely "sub-economic" class to be distinguished from that which, unassisted or with the modicum of assistance could fend for itself?

This will prove a very real difficulty with which any re-housing scheme promoted by the local authority will have to contend.

These difficulties will be intensified if the Council proceeds with large-scale slum clearance based upon one or two large housing schemes on a sub-economic basis, more especially if those housing schemes involve distant migration and the appearance of segregation.

On the other hand, if the Council proceeds warily, in piecemeal fashion, with its slum clearance programme and bases that programme on several small, local, nuclear schemes of re-housing, matters will progress smoothly and if any mistakes are made in one isolated instance, they may be profited by in the next.

The/...

The Slums Act must, in my opinion, be amended suitably to enable the Council

(1) to promote slum clearance and re-housing on a piecemeal rather than a large-scale basis;

(2) to acquire optimum sites for re-housing.

(3) adapt its programme of slum clearance and re-housing to the major requirements of town-planning.

Inasmuch as it will entail large-scale re-housing on a sub-economic basis, large-scale slum elimination cannot safely be contemplated in present circumstances. The progress of slum elimination must keep pace with the ability of the displaced people to house themselves as far as possible, suitably assisted where necessary, by loan facilities and the availability of approved and convenient sites. For those unable to take advantage of those facilities, municipal schemes on a strictly local and limited basis should be undertaken.

The experience gained in promoting the Native Village Scheme at Umlazi should prove decisively informative in this connection.

There are some twenty-two privately-owned sites scattered throughout the added areas in close proximity to slum areas which could be utilized for re-housing in cases where the slum site itself is unsuitable.

The acquisition of as many of those optimum sites as may be necessary as a prelude to slum clearance in their vicinity and in accordance with general town-planning policy, would enable private enterprise to play as large a part as possible in the task of re-housing. This is a consideration which takes precedence of all others, especially in the case of Indian housing.

As regards Native housing, a recent survey shows that over 6,000 dwellings occupied by natives are classifiable as slums on the basis of structural defects.

The native housing problem has, in the past, differed essentially from the Indian, but recently owing to the steady influx

/of.....

native families into town, the two problems are approaching similarity. There is this important difference, however, that in the case of the native, the objection to reasonable segregation does not arise.

As to the structural type of dwelling for the replacement of slums, it is necessary to modify certain conventional ideas. Once the major considerations relating to site are satisfied, the widest scope should be given to choice of building materials and methods, always provided that the building plan conforms to requirements in the matter of lighting, ventilation, servicing, etc.

In this connection, the lapsing of the City Engineer's recommendation to erect several experimental dwellings on the Springfield Estate is to be regretted.

* * *

APPRECIATION :

I take this opportunity to express to you Sir, to the other members of the City Council, to the Town Clerk and his staff and to the staff of my own Department, grateful thanks for the loyal co-operation and support afforded me during the past year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G.H. GUNN. M.D. CH.B. D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.